

THE INSECTS OF THE FLY RIVER, NEW GUINEA,
"COLEOPTERA."

BY WILLIAM MACLEAY, F.L.S., &c.

All the Coleoptera collected during the Australian Geographical Society's Expedition to the Fly River, New Guinea, during the winter months of last year, have been placed in my hands for identification.

The collection is, for New Guinea, a large one, and evidences great zeal and industry on the part of Mr. Froggatt the collector. It numbers in all 295 species and 914 specimens.

In any part of Australia, such a collection would be looked upon as small for several months' work, but in New Guinea it is otherwise; my own experience, and that of all others who have collected in New Guinea, testify to the wonderfully limited Coleopterous Fauna of the Island.

Taken as a whole, the present collection bears out fully the observations, as to the absence of certain groups and the comparative numbers of others, made by me in 1875 (Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S. Wales, Vol. 1, p. 36), and by Mr. Achille Raffray in 1878. (Bull. Ent. Soc. Fr., p. 225.)

Thus of 15 species of the *Carabidae* not more than two are true ground beetles. The *Staphylinidae* are probably the only ground beetles which are comparatively numerous. On the other hand the lignivorous beetles are numerous in certain tribes, but not so in others, for instance the *Buprestidae* though of large size and brilliancy, are few in number, the same may be said of the

Cetoniidae, and the *Scarabæidae* generally are very poorly represented. The *Lycidae* are rather numerous. The *Tenebrionidae* are few. The only really largely represented groups are the *Curculionidae*, 50 species; the *Brentidae*, 9 species; the *Anthribidae*, 6 species; the *Cerambycidae*, 48 species, and the *Chrysomelidae*, 64 species. The first of these have been made the subject of a monograph lately by Mr. F. A. Pascoe, and probably all in the present collection have been noticed or described by him. I have not however in my present paper got further in my investigations than the *Heteromera*. The *Tetramera* must form the subject of a future paper.

Family. CICINDELIDÆ.

1. CICINDELA FUNERATA. Boisd.

Voy. Astrol., II., 1835, p. 4, t. 6, f. 1.

2. THERATES BASALIS. Dej.

Spec., II., p. 437; Jc., I., t. 6, f. 6.—Guér. Voy. Coquille, Ins., t. 1, f. 6.—d'Urville, Dej. Cat., 3 ed., p. 7.

3. TRICONDYLA APTERA. Oliv.

Ent., II., 33, p. 7, t. 1, f. 1. Dej. Spec., II., p. 483; Jc., t. 2, f. 6. Guér., Jc., t. 3, f. 3.

T. connata Lamark. An. s. vertebr., ed. 2, IV., p. 677.

Family. CARABIDÆ.

Sub-Family. HELLUONIDES.

4. PLANETES UNICOLOR. n. sp.

Head piceous, nitid, deeply and broadly impressed between the eyes on each side of a smooth median space. Antennæ and palpi piceous, nitid, the first joint of the antennæ thicker and larger than the third. Thorax rather dull brownish black, a little broader than long, emarginate in front, and as wide as the head and eyes, broadly rounded on the sides, and then narrowed to the base which

is truncate and about the same width as the apex; the posterior angles are rather obtusely rectangular, the disk is flat, densely and very minutely punctured, clothed with a very short silky pubescence, and deeply impressed on the median line, with a recurved lateral margin and a deep impression on the basal half on each side near the posterior angle. Elytra brownish black, opaque, flat, parallel-sided, densely and minutely punctured, clothed with a very minute silky pubescence and marked with 8 or 9 almost invisible striæ. The legs are piceous, the tarsi clothed with long hairs. Length 5 lines,

I place this insect in W. S. Macleay's genus *Planetes* because it comes nearer to it than any thing else, and I wish to avoid multiplying genera. The very minute puncturation and generally obsolete sculpture of the elytra however, indicate a marked difference from others of the genus, but in respect to the points usually accepted as good generic characters, I cannot observe any difference.

Sub-Family. BRACHINIDES.

5. PHEROPSOPHUS PAPUENSIS. Macl.

Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S. Wales, Vol. I., p 166.

I described this insect from one specimen taken in the Delta of the Fly River during my expedition to New Guinea in 1875. The specimen then described was a female, I find a number of males in the present collection and they differ from the females in being much smaller and without the red spot on the elytra.

Sub-Family. PERICALLIDES.

6. MISCELUS MORIONIFORMIS. Macl.

Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S. Wales, Vol. I., p. 168.

This species was described from a single specimen taken at Hall Sound, New Guinea, during the Chevert Expedition in 1875.

STRICKLANDIA. Nov. gen.

Labium as in Coptodera.

Palpi moderate, the terminal joint of the maxillary cylindrical, rather obtuse, longer than the penultimate. Labrum longer than broad, truncate and sexsetose.

Mandibles strong, without teeth, broad at the base, and acute and curved at the apex. Mentum deeply and squarely emarginate without any median tooth.

Antennæ longer than the head and thorax united, pubescent from the third joint, which is more than twice the length of the second. Legs moderately long, the thighs inflated, the ungues of the tarsi minutely pectinated on the basal half, the fourth joint of the tarsi entire, with rather long setæ on the inner apex.

Body depressed, ovate; thorax broadly margined. Elytra spinose at the apex.

I give this genus the name of the distinguished President of the Sydney Branch of the Geographical Society of Australasia, Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., &c., to whose exertions, in a great measure, the Expedition owes its excellent organisation and success.

7. STRICKLANDIA PERICALLOIDES. n. sp.

Black, very nitid; head very slightly impressed on each side between the eyes, and narrowed considerably behind the eyes. These are large and prominent, The antennæ and palpi are dark piceous. The thorax is a little broader than the length, about as wide as the head and eyes at the apex, which is semi-circularly emarginated, much rounded and widened from the anterior angles to about the middle, and then rapidly narrowed to near the posterior angles which are widened out into an obtuse broad recurved margin. The lateral margin is broad and recurved throughout, and is, on the upper half, armed with six or more long setæ springing from prominent punctures, there is a strong seta of the same kind on each posterior angle; the disk is marked with minute transverse scratches, and the median line is deeply marked. The elytra are much broader than the thorax; are in length about one-half more than the width, and are slightly narrowed towards the apex; there are eight striæ on each, with a row of very minute punctures in each stria, the interstices are ridged, the scutellar stria is short; there is

a long acute spine at the sutural apex, and another shorter at the outer extremity of the apical emargination. The legs are piceous. Every portion of the upper surface is clothed with a short erect pile.

Length, 5 lines.

In many respects this insect seems to resemble the Madagascar genus *Nycteis*, though the general aspect is more that of a *Pericallus*, from which however in other respects it differs more widely. From *Thyreopterus*, *Catascopus* and the other genera formed in that group by the late Baron de Chaudoir, it differs both in having pectinate ungues to the tarsi, and in having no tooth in the emargination of the mentum, while from, from the Coptoderides of Chaudoir, to which group I believe it is really most nearly allied, it differs in the unarmed mentum from all the genera excepting *Nycteis*.

Sub-Family. MORIONIDES.

8. MORIO STOLIDUS. Chaud.

Bull. Mosc., 55, p. 336.

Sub-Family. CHLÆNIIDES.

9. CHLÆNIUS NIGRIPES. n. sp.

Like *C. punctatus* Chaud. Of a brownish black colour, with the antennæ, palpi, and tarsi, piceous. Head minutely rugose; thorax depressed, almost square, slightly rounded on the sides, rather distantly punctured on the disk and with the median line and basal depressions distinctly but not profoundly impressed.

Elytra rather wider than the thorax, with nine striæ and a short scutellar one on each elytron, the interstices broad, depressed, and densely and minutely punctate; an orange patch near the apex of each elytron on the 3rd to the 8th interstice. the outer half of the patch extending nearer to the apex.

The under surface, thighs, and tibiæ the same colour as the upper surface but more nitid.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Sub-Family. TRIGONOTOMIDES.

10. LESTICUS POLITUS. Chaud.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., Tome XI., p. 156.

There are eight other species of Carabidæ in the collection, all with one exception represented only by single specimens. I find it consequently impossible without sacrificing the specimen, which I have no authority to do, to make out with any exactness the genus of any one of them. I simply therefore number them.

11. Resembles in form *Plochionus*.
12. Probably a *Colpodes*.
13. Near *Thyreopterus*.
14. Near *Thyreopterus*.
- 15 and 16. Near *Coptodera*.
17. Fam. *Harpalidæ*.
18. *Cyrtopterus*?

Family. DYTISCIDÆ.

19. HYDATICUS FLAVOCINCTUS. Guér.

Voy. Coquille, II., p. 61, t. 1, fig. 18. Aubé Spec., p. 169.

20. COPELATUS POLITUS? Sharp.

Sharp on Dytiscidæ, p. 568.

I have some doubts as to this species.

Family. GYRINIDÆ.

21. ENHYDRUS ALBERTISI. Régimb.

Ann. Mus. Civic. Genoa. Vol. XVIII., p. 70.

22. ENHYDRUS FROGGATTI. n. sp.

This species differs from *E. Albertisi* in being much smaller, in being less nitid but more of a bronzy hue, in having the scutellum much smaller, and in having the elytra much more distinctly marked with opaque striæ.

Length, 7 lines.

Family. STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Sub-Family. PIESTIDES.

23. LEPTOCHIRUS HAACKEL. n. sp.

Like *L. monilicornis* Fauv., but the antennæ thicker and more moniliform and the inner frontal horns more distant.

Black, nitid; the antennæ hairy, the third, fourth and fifth joints very hairy. Head quite smooth, the excavation in front, the median canal and the horns in front very marked. Thorax rectangular, transverse, smooth, slightly rounded on the sides and with a deep median line. Elytra longer than the thorax, with a well marked stria near the suture, and a longitudinal groove near each side. The abdominal segments are sparingly clothed with long reddish hair; the extreme apex of the penultimate segment is piceous red. The legs are slender excepting the fore tibiæ which are broad and serrated externally.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Sub-Family. PAEDERIDES

24. PAEDERUS GESTROI. Fauv.

Ann. Mus. Civic. Genoa, Vol. XII., p. 237.

Sub-Family. STAPHYLINIDES.

25. EMUS ALBERTISII. Fauv.

Ann. Mus. Civic. Genoa, Vol. XV., p. 95.

26. LEUCITUS PARADISEUS, Fauv.

Ann. Mus. Civic. Genoa, Vol. XV., p. 96.

27. QUEDIUS CYANEORUFUS. Fauv.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Genoa, Vol. XII., p. 274.

Family. HISTERIDÆ.

28. HOLOLEPTA BATCHIANA. Mars.

Mon., 1860, p. 588, Pl. 1, fig. 2.

29. HOLOLEPTA SIDNENSIS. Mars.

Mon., 1860, p. 587, Pl. 1, fig. 1.

30. PLATYSOMA.

31. PLATYSOMA.

32. PLATYSOMA.

33. PLATYSOMA.

M. Marseul has described many of this genus from New Guinea, and probably the above four species, but as I have not all his works to refer to, I pass them over for the present.

Family. NITIDULIDÆ.

34. ITHYPHENES CUCUJIFORMIS. Reitt.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, Vol. XV., p. 454.

35. BRACHYPEPLUS ?

Genus doubtful.

Family. COLYDIIDÆ.

36. DASTARCUS CONFINIS. Pasc.

Journ. of Ent., I., p. 108, pl. VI., fig. 6.

Family. DERMESTIDÆ.

37. DERMESTES CADAVERINUS. Fab.

Fabr. Ent. Syst., p. 55. Oliv., Ent. II., 9, p. 7, t. 2, f. 9, *a. b.*
A European species, now found in all parts of the world.

Family. LUCANIDÆ.

Sub-Family. LUCANIDES.

38. GNAPHALORYX APER. Gest.

Ann. Mus. Civic. Genoa., Vol. XVI., p. 324.

39 *ÆGUS PLATYODON*. Parry.

Proc. Ent. Soc., 1862, p. 112. Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., II., 1864, p. 56, t. 10, p. 1.

40. *ÆGUS GLABER*. Parry.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., II., 1864, p. 59.

Sub-Family. PASSALIDES.

41. *AULACOCYCLUS PERLATUS*. Kaup.

Berl. Ent. Zeit. Mon. Pass., 1871, p. 15.

42. *VELLEJUS COMPERGUS*. Boisd.

Voy. Astrol., p. 244. Burm., Handb., V., p. 530 ; Kaup., Berl. Ent. Zeit. Mon. Pass., 1871, p. 36.

43. *PELOPS GESTROI*. Kirsch.

Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, Vol. XIV., p. 18.

44. *LABIENUS PTOX*. Kaup.

Prod., 1, p. 25 ; Berl. Ent. Zeit. Mon. Pass., 1871, p. 39.

45. *LEPTAULAX DENTATUS*. Weber.

Fab. Syst. El., II., p. 256. Perch., Mon., p. 66, t. 5, f. 1. Kaup., Berl. Ent. Zeit. Mon. Pass., 1871, p. 33.

Syn. *L. quadridentatus*, Sturm. Cat., 1826, p. 182.

L. timoriensis, Perch. Supb., 1, p. 19, t. 78, f. 1. Burm., Lamell., V. p. 473.

A small specimen, about 15 mm. in length.

46. *LACHES COMPTONII?* Kaup.

Col. Heft., III., 1868, p. 28. Berl. Ent. Zeit. Mon. Pass, 1871, p. 49.

I am not by any means sure that my identification of this species is correct.

Family. SCARABÆIDÆ.

Sub-Family. COPRIDES.

47. ONTHOPHAGUS PLANICEPS. n. sp.

Black ; antennæ, palpi and legs piceous. Head slightly nitid, minutely punctate, almost flat, the sides before the eyes roundly expanded and very slightly recurved, the clypeus in the male terminating in a narrow vertical plate ; in the female in a narrow deep emargination also somewhat vertical. Thorax nitid, finely punctate, broader than the head, rather narrower than the elytra, broader than long, emarginate in front, rounded on the sides and behind, convex, without tuberosity and median line. Elytra opaque, with seven very fine punctured striæ on each, the sutural one most distinct. Interstices broad and flat. Fore tibiæ strongly quadridentate, somewhat resembling *O. Parryi*, Harold.

Length, 3 lines.

48. ONTHOPHAGUS OLEIPENNIS. n. sp.

Coppery black on head and thorax and under surface, sericeous reddish brown on the elytra. Clypeus large, flat, with a narrow recurved margin, transversely striated with a small emargination in front and a transverse semi-circular carina marking the suture with the head, at the back of the head two short triangular horns, joined by a slightly elevated emarginate plate. The thorax is convex, broad, and densely punctate, a small depression with a small tubercle on each side of it on the anterior part of the middle. The elytra are very faintly striated, the interstices flat, a short carina near the base of the third and two similar ones near the shoulder. The under surface and pygidium clothed with cinereous hairs.

Length, 4 lines.

49. ONTHOPHAGUS RETICOLLIS. n. sp.

Black, subnitid, the elytra subsericeous. The clypeus is like that of *O. oleipennis*, but more angular ; the head is more rugosely transversely striolate ; the horns behind are longer and the ridge

between is not emarginate. The thorax is densely covered with minute tortuous elevations giving a reticulate appearance, there are two incisions on the front to receive the horns of the head. The striæ of the elytra are small but quite distinct. The under surface is sparingly clothed with hairs.

Length, 3 lines.

50. *LIPAROCHRUS MULTISTRIATUS*. Har.

Col. Heft., XII., p. 48, 1874.

51. *LIPAROCHRUS ALTERNANS*. n. sp.

Piceous, black, subnitid. Head smooth, a small roundish depression on each side between the eyes. Thorax much broader than long, moderately convex, smooth, deeply emarginate in front, much rounded on the sides, and a little bisinuate at the base; the anterior angles are prominent, the posterior rounded, and the sides and base are narrowly margined. The elytra are broad, convex, and gradually widen to near the apex; the sculpture consists of series of coarse costæ alternating with smaller ones, the intervals occupied by double lines of finely punctate striæ. The legs are hairy, the fore tibiæ are bidentate externally, and strongly serrated along their entire length.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Sub-Family. MELOLONTHIDES.

52. *LEPIDIOTA QUINQUELINEATA*. Macl.

Proc. Ent. Soc., N. S. Wales. Vol. IX., p. 701.

43. *LEPIDIOTA SQUALIDA*. n. sp.

Blackish brown, entirely and uniformly clothed with short ashen scales. The parts of the mouth and the front margin of the prothorax beneath are clothed with long reddish hair, and the mesosternum with recumbent pubescence, the sides of the meso and metasternum and the sides of the abdominal segments are clothed with white scales, the legs are setose. The thorax is quite as broad as the length. The elytra are four times the length of

the thorax and nearly parallel-sided, there are three or four spots partially denuded of scales on each elytron, giving a faint spotted appearance, the fore tibiae are strongly and bluntly tridentate. The scutellum is broader than the length.

Length, 15 lines.

54. *MELOLONTHA* ?

This seems to be a true *Melolontha*, but as I cannot be positive as to the genus, I pass it over.

Sub-Family. RUTELIDES.

55. *ANOMALA*. sp. doubtful.

Sub-Family. DYNASTIDES.

56. *SCAPANES POLITUS*. Macl.

Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S. Wales, Vol. IX., p. 703.

One female specimen.

Sub-Family. CETONIIDES.

57. *LOMAPTERA INERMIS*. Wallace.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 3 Ser., Vol. IV., p. 545, t. 12, f. 2.

58. *EURYOMIA LATERALIS*. Wallace.

Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 3, IV., p. 569, t. 13, f. 9.

59. *EURYOMIA RUFITINCTA*. n. sp.

♂ A little larger than *E. lateralis*, and of an opaque velvety black. Thorax punctured with a small yellow patch in front near the anterior angles and two small patches of the same colour near the lateral margin. The elytra are marked with large variolose punctures, most densely behind, and have three or four curved costæ on each side of the suture, there is a reddish patch from the humeral angle, bordered by yellow and terminating in a yellow patch behind the middle, the pygidium is yellow.

60. *GLYCIPHANA VELUTINA*. n. sp.

Of a velvety greenish black, the sides of the thorax very narrowly margined with yellow and with very minute spots of the same colour on each elytron; two, transversely placed, about the middle of the side; one near the posterior angle, and one (transverse) at the middle of the apex. The under surface is black and nitid, the prosternum and anterior femora pilose, the sides of the pro-meso and metasternum covered with yellowish scales and the pygidium margined with yellow.

Length 3 lines.

Family. BUPRESTIDÆ.

61. *CYPHOGASTRA CALEPYGA*. THOMS.

Arch. Ent., I., p. 430, t. 16, f. 6.

62. *CHRYSOBOTHRIS AUROPUNCTATA*. Deyr.

Ann. Ent. Belg., VIII., 1864, p. 110.

63. *MELOBASIS SUTURALIS*. n. sp.

Head and thorax golden green, densely and sharply punctate; the scutellum is broader than long, almost rectangular, without puncturation and of a golden effulgence. The elytra are cyaneous, with a golden green vitta on the suture on the basal half and a large greenish patch from the humerus to behind the middle. The sculpture consists of many irregular rows of minute spots, and the sides towards the apex are armed with 15 or 16 minute serrations; the under surface is of a brilliant golden-green and punctate.

Length, 4 lines.

64. *CISSEIS DIMIDIATUS*. n. sp.

Head and thorax coppery, the first covered by the thorax to the middle of the eyes and clothed with ashen pile, the thorax reddish coppery in the middle, convex and with wide lateral margins particularly at the posterior angles clothed with ashen pile. The scutellum is rounded behind. The elytra are blue and densely punctate, with a basal impression on each side and one behind the humerus. The apical half is clothed with

minute ashen scales, and the sides are very minutely serrated, the apex is bidentate.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Family. EUCNEMIDÆ.

65. GALBA MARMORATA. Guér.-Men.

Voy. Coquille Ent., p. 68, Pl. 2, fig. 3.—Mont.—Boisd. —
Bonvouloir, Eucn., p. 811, Pl. 39, fig. 3.

66. GALBA AURICOLOR. Bonv.

Mon. des Eucnem., p. 821, Pl. 39, fig. 8.

67. GALBA WALLACEI. Perroud.

Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon., 1864, p. 98. Bonv. Mon. des Eucnem.,
p. 822, Pl. 39, f. 9, and Pl. 40, f. 1.

68. CAFOLUS MÆSTUS. Bonv.

Mon. des Eucnem., p. 780, Pl. 37, fig. 9.

Family. ELATERIDÆ.

69. ALAUS OBLIQUUS. Candeze.

Mem. Roy. Soc. Liége., 1874, 143.

70. ALAUS INFUMATUS. Candeze.

Mem. Roy. Soc. Liége, 1874, p. 144.

71-72-73. GENERA DOUBTFUL.

Family. LYCIDÆ.

74. CALOCHROMUS FORMOSUS. n. sp.

Head black, nitid; thorax red, nearly square, deeply impressed near the anterior and posterior angles. Scutellum and base of the elytra red, the remainder cyaneous, with about nine fine costæ on each elytron, under surface and legs bluish black. There is only one specimen of this insect, and that very imperfect, but it seems to be different from any of those hitherto described.

Length, 6 lines.

75. METRIORHYNCHUS EPHIPPIGER. Guér.

Voy. Coquille, p. 73. Boisd., Voy. Astrol., 11, p. 118.

76. METRIORHYNCHUS IMMERSUS. Waterh.

Typ. Lyc. Brit. Mus., p. 53, Pl. XIII., fig. 1.

77. METRIORHYNCHUS DOLESCIALLI. Redtend.

Voy. Novara., II., p. 101, Pl. 3, fig. 12.

78. METRIORHYNCHUS THORACICUS. Fab.

Syst. Eleuth., Vol. II., 37, p. 117.

79. METRIORHYNCHUS PARALLELUS. Guér.

Voy. Coquille, p. 72. Boisd., Voy. Astrol., II., 114.

80. METRIORHYNCHUS TENUIS. n. sp.

Somewhat resembling *M. angustulus*, Waterh. Elongate, narrow, parallel-sided, and of a blackish brown colour excepting a reddish patch about the scutellum. The thorax beneath and the base of the thighs yellow. There are six costæ on each elytron with a double row of punctures between each.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

81. METRIORHYNCHUS SERRICORNIS.

Black with a bluish tinge, and opaque. Antennæ compressed and serrate. Head completely covered by the thorax. Thorax distinctly 7-areolate, widened at the base and acutely angled, a very narrow basal margin reddish, the base biemarginate, the middle forming an emarginate prominence. Scutellum blackish. Elytra red with the apical fourth bluish-black, there are 10 distinct rows of square punctures on each elytron, every second interstice forming a distinct costa. The thorax is yellow, beneath the abdomen black, the legs are brown with the inner edge of the thighs yellowish.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

87. METRIORHYNCHUS INFUSCATUS.

Head black, antennæ compressed, serrate; thorax dingy yellow, opaque, areolæ distinct. Elytra blackish brown, becoming yellowish brown near the base, six costæ on each, with a double line of punctures between them. Thorax beneath and basal half of the thighs yellow. Abdomen bluish black.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

83. CALOPTERON FLAVICANS. Blanch.

Voy. Pole. Sud., IV., p. 76, Pl. 5, fig. 13.

84. CALOPTERON AMPLIPENNE. n. sp.

Entirely of an opaque black excepting the basal third of the elytra which is red. The antennæ are very compressed, the joints broad and strongly toothed on the inner side, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth joints about equal. The thorax has a lanceolate middle areola and is deeply serrated on each side. The elytra are five times the length of the thorax and much amplified behind. There are five distinct costæ on each elytron along the whole length, and a few short intermediate ones near the base, separating the double rows of punctures.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

85. XYLOBANUS REGULARIS. Waterh.

Typ. Brit. Mus. Lyc., p. 41, pl. X., fig. 8.

86. XYLOBANUS OBSCURUS. n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, black, opaque. Antennæ compressed, the inner apex of each joint projecting into a long point; thorax biemarginate at the base, the posterior angles acute. Elytra long, parallel-sided, quadricostate, the humeral angles and a narrow sutural and lateral line reddish. Length, 5 lines.

87. CLADOPHORUS INGENUUS. Waterh.

Typ. Brit. Mus. Lycidæ, p. 64, pl. XVI., fig. 2.

88. CLADOPHORUS LONGICORNIS, n. sp.

This species differs from *C. ingenuus*, in being much larger, in having the antennæ longer and more largely branched, in having the scutellum and the whole under surface black, and in having the elytra amplified towards the apex. Length, 7 lines.

89. CLADOPHORUS APICALIS. n. sp.

This is also very close to *C. ingenuus*, and differs from the last—*C. longicornis* in having the scutellum the same colour as the elytra, in having the extreme tips of the elytra brown, and in having the underside of the thorax and basal tips of the thighs yellow. Length, 7 lines.

90. CLADOPHORUS NIGRESCENS. n. sp.

Black, antennæ flat and toothed in the female, much branched in the male. Head and thorax nitid, scutellum black. Elytra with the base and costæ red; the apex and the spaces between the costæ dark. The bases of the thighs are yellowish. Length, 4 lines.

91. CLADOPHORUS SEMIRUFUS. n. sp.

Narrow, elongate, black or bluish-black all over with the exception of the basal two-thirds of the elytra, which are of a brick red; the intermediate costæ are near the base almost as large as the usual large costæ.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

92. TRICHALUS PALLIDIPENNIS. n. sp.

Brownish black, the thorax, scutellum, elytra and base of thighs dusky yellow. The antennæ are long and compressed, and little dentate, the discoidal areolet of the thorax is narrow, the others are not traceable.

93. TRICHALUS APICALIS. n. sp.

I am in some doubt as to the genus of this insect. The colour is bluish black, with the thorax, scutellum, basal two-thirds of the elytra, the under side of the thorax and the base of the thigh,

reddish yellow. The antennæ are long and compressed. The thorax is nearly truncate behind with the angles acute, the discoidal areolet is broad and triangular, the others ill-defined, the scutellum is square and truncate.

Length, 5 lines.

Family. TELEPHORIDÆ.

94. TELEPHORUS ACUTIPENNIS. Guér.

Voy. Coquille, p. 75. Boisd., Voy. Astrol., II., p. 132.

95. TYLOCERUS ANTENNATUS. Guér.

Voy, Coquille, Ent., p. 74, Pl. 2, fig. 6.

This does not quite agree with Guérin's description, and is probably a distinct species.

96. GENUS DOUBTFUL.

Family. MELYRIDÆ.

97. CARPHURUS CYANEIPENNIS. n. sp.

Head and thorax luteous, hairy, the former rather longer than and completely bent under the thorax. Antennæ dentate beneath, the last 8 joints black. Thorax longer than broad, rectangular, depressed near the base. Elytra very dark blue, opaque, punctate, pilose, covering the first segment of the abdomen. Abdomen black, nitid, hairy, the terminal segment and part of the penultimate segment reddish. Wings brownish black. Length, 3 lines.

Family. CLERIDÆ.

98. OMADIUS. sp?

99. OMADIUS. sp?

A number of species of this genus have been described by Mr. H. S. Gorham in the 2nd volume of *Cistula Entomologica*, in 1875 and 1876, and as that work is not accessible I am unable to say whether the above two species have been described or not.

Family. BOSTRICHIDÆ.

100. RHIZOPERTHA RELIGIOSA. Boisd.

Voy. Astrol., II., p. 140. Fairm., Rev. Zool., 1850, p. 50.

101. RHIZOPERTHA PAPUENSIS. n. sp.

Oblong, parallel-sided, piceous black, sub-opaque; antennæ and legs piceous red. Thorax roughly punctate and opaque, projecting over the head, emarginate in front, retuse in front, toothed on the anterior lateral margin, and truncate and rectangular at the base. The elytra are three times the length of the thorax, and of the same width, with 9 or 10 rows of large punctures on each with slightly raised interstices; they are only slightly retuse near the apex and without teeth or tubercle. A scanty whitish pubescence covers the whole body.

Length, 4 lines.

102. GENUS DOUBTFUL.

A very minute insect and only one specimen.

Family. TENEBRIONIDÆ.

103. NYCTOZOILUS CRENATICOLLIS. n. sp.

I am not at all sure of the genus of this insect. It is of an opaque black colour all over and moderately convex. The head is flat and punctate. The thorax is transverse, emarginate in front and bisinuate at the base; the anterior angles rounded, the posterior rather acute, the sides slightly rounded and coarsely crenulate; the elytra have each 9 distinct costæ with broad smooth intervals. The antennæ have the first joint a little larger than the others, the second a little smaller, they get gradually thicker to the apex.

Length, 9 lines.

104. PROPHANES SUBMETALLICUS. n. sp.

This and the following species are clearly of the same genus, but the genus is probably not strictly *Prophanes*. Black, nitid, antennæ short, the last five joints flattened, enlarged and hairy. Head

nearly flat, without marking. Thorax nearly square, deeply emarginate in front and narrowly margined, broadly margined on the sides, and nearly truncate at the base with a broad slight median lobe, the anterior angles are prominently produced but rounded, the posterior square, there are two deep impressions on the disk near the base. The elytra are a little broader than the thorax, and three times the length, of a reddish coppery hue with green reflections, and with 8 rows of large rather distant punctures on each elytron.

Length, 8 lines.

105. *PROPHANES CUPREIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Like the last-named species, but the anterior angles of the thorax not nearly so produced; the thorax is also finely punctate, without the impression near the base, and broader at the base than at the apex. The elytra are proportionately narrower and larger; the punctures are rather fine and the colour is more of a purplish than reddish copper.

Length, 7 lines.

106. Near *HEMICYCLUS*.

One specimen, genus doubtful.

107. Near *TITÆNA*. n. sp.

One specimen only.

108. *AMARYGMUS CUPREUS*. Guér.

Voy. Coquille, II., p. 102, pl. 5, fig. 2. Boisd., Voy. Astrol., II., p. 272.

109. *AMARYGMUS INORNATUS*. n. sp.

Black, subnitid. Head most minutely punctured, a transverse line in front of the eyes, epistome margined in front and separated from the labrum. Thorax minutely obsolete punctate, a slight transverse depression close to the base at the median basal lobe. The elytra have on each side nine distinct striæ, the 1st (scutellar) short and finely punctate, the others rather distinctly punctured, the punctures becoming large on the lateral striæ. The legs are piceous red.

Length, 5 lines.

110. *AMARYGMUS OCULEUS*. n. sp.

Greenish black, nitid, antennæ and legs reddish. Head punctate, suture of epistome rounded. Epistome itself convex, not margined, eyes large, almost meeting at the back of the head, antennæ inserted on distinct tubercles, thorax finely punctate, with a slight impression at the base on each side of the median basal lobe. Elytra with 8 very distinct large punctured striæ on each side and a very short scutellar one.

Length, 5 lines.

111. *AMARYGMUS PUNCTICEPS*. n. sp.

Greenish or bluish black, subnitid, the antennæ and legs yellowish red. Head strongly punctate, the clypeus very large, biemarginate behind, the middle sinus fitting into a longitudinal groove on the head; the apex emarginate, the labrum nearly square, the palpi filiform, the eyes large and entire. Thorax punctured, the punctures large and largest and thickest near the sides. Elytra striated and punctate in the striæ, but not so profoundly as in the last species. A strong tooth and notch near the outer apex in the four posterior tibiæ.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

112. *AMARYGMUS CONVEXEUSCULUS*.

Black, nitid. Head very minutely punctate, a little emarginate at the suture of the clypens, that and the labrum transverse. A slight purplish gloss on the thorax. Elytra very convex; deeply striated with smallish punctures in the striæ, and with the interstices smooth and rather convex.

Length, 3 lines.

113. *ALLECULA PAPUENSIS*. n. sp.

Black, subnitid, palpi and thighs piceous. Eyes large, a small oval depression on the forehead in the narrow space between the eyes. Thorax almost square, the anterior angles round, the posterior square, a slight emargination in the middle of each side. Elytra elongate, each with 8 striæ consisting of rectangular oblong punctures or depressions.

Length 7 lines.

Family. LAGRIIDÆ.

114. LAGRIA PULCHELLA. Guér.

Voy. Coquille, II., p. 104, t. 5, f. 5. Boisd., Voy. Astrol., II., p. 288. Blanch., Voy. Pole. Sud., IV., p. 185, t. 12, f. 11.

115 LAGRIA AZUREIPENNIS. n. sp.

Head and thorax metallic green, rather opaque, densely punctate, and about the same length and width. Antennæ, palpi and part of the mouth reddish brown. The elytra are of a purplish sapphirine blue, densely and sharply punctate. The pubescence is thin and short in this species, and unusually so for the genus.

Length, 5 lines.

116. LAGRIA PALLIATA. n. sp.

Black, opaque, convex. Thorax wider at the base than in front. Elytra much amplified from the shoulders, very convex, finely and irregularly punctate, and with a band of silvery pubescence across behind the shoulders. The tibiæ are long, slender and rather curved.

Length, 7 lines.

Family. ŒDEMERIDÆ.

117. NACERDES RUFIPES. n. sp.

Entirely blackish-brown, excepting the thighs and coxæ, labrum and the first joint of antennæ which are pale red, and the rest of the antennæ, palpi, tibiæ and tarsi which are pale brown. A very short ashen pubescence covers the whole insect. The first joint of the antennæ is very long, the second very short, the others long, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th joints of the maxillary palpi are each as long as the 1st joint of the antennæ. Head finely and densely punctate, eyes very large. Thorax much longer than the width, constricted behind the middle and widened a little at the posterior angles. Elytra broader than the thorax, elongate, parallel-sided, very densely and finely punctate, pointed at the apex, and with three fine costæ on each side of the suture.

Length, 5 lines.